

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The reader, however, will hardly be prepared for what we now learn—that these arguments have been actually taken up and defended in the Senate of the United States.

When it transpired that orders for intercepting the expedition had been positively dispatched to the Gulf squadron and revenue cutters of the States, Mr. Yulee, one of the Senators from Florida, demanded to know by what right the Executive had taken such measures in violation of the privileges of American citizens, and in violation of the freedom of emigration and expatriation.

He was conclusively answered by Mr. Webster, who contended to the exposure of these extravagant pretensions, but the incident is strongly illustrative of the feelings to which we yesterday alluded as at work within the States.

It happens, that in pursuance of stipulations not, perhaps, generally known, the American Government, independently of its obligations to protect and actually under the Crown of Spain in the undisturbed possession of Cuba. As long ago as General Jackson's presidency, it was agreed between the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid, in furtherance of that policy which excluded European powers from any extension of their settlements in the Western World, that if Spain would undertake to make a voluntary cession of the Island in question to any one of the States of Europe, the United States would guarantee the Spanish Crown in the peaceful possession of the dependency to the utmost of their power; so that at this moment the very country from which the invaders have sailed is that to which Spain is entitled to look for protection and redress against all attacks whatever. We do not conceive that the American Government would desire to evade this compact or its obligations, but against such opposition as it is liable to encounter the latter of a treaty would not add much weight to the obvious dictates of justice.

The possible contingencies of this expedition are multiplied by the social condition of Cuba and its population. The blacks are numerous, restless, and uncertainly disposed. The Spanish Government is said to have more than once held out threats of emancipation against its refractory colonies, and the possibility of a slave insurrection has been repeatedly announced within the last two or three years. Under the circumstances now referred to, the Spanish authorities are perhaps more likely than the American invaders to appeal to the slave population for aid, but if such a measure is once ventured upon, it is impossible to say where the consequences will stop. Cuba may perhaps become a second Haiti, and our West Indian question may assume a different aspect through this extraordinary act of American brigandage.

On the other hand, considering the role of the master and the ambition of the American Union, it is one of the most remarkable features in the politics of the Western World.

We shall not be long without intelligence of the "crusaders," as the American journals, in all respect and seriousness, term this band of buccaniers. If the Spaniards keep to their fortified places, and content themselves with intercepting the supplies and communications of the invaders, they will probably find an effective ally in the fever which is now desolating the coast of that Island, and their naval force must be sufficient to sweep the seas, even without the cooperation of the United States squadron. Perhaps a salutary example may be furnished by the fate of the expedition, and greatly as some such lesson to be desired, for the fact that the United States and the United States are in a country without the knowledge of its Government, and conducted across the seas against the possessions of a foreign State in pursuit either of private pillage or adventure, is not calculated to assure those who think that wars are past, and who speak of hostile descents and invasions as contingencies which it is absurd to anticipate in a community of liberal and enlightened nations.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparations for submitting to public competition the design for the vestibule which will be required to carry out the design of the scale commensurate with the dignity of the nation.

We have reason to believe that the following information on the subject will be found to be substantially correct:

The building will be about 2,300 feet long, rather more than 400 feet across, and the roofed area will probably extend to about 500,000 square feet, or upward of 30 acres.

In the center of the south front, opposite Prince's Gate, will be placed the principal entrance and offices. There will be three other great entrances in the center of the other side of the building.

Gangways, 45 feet wide, clear and uninterrupted, excepting by seats, will connect the entrances, and at the intersection of these main lines it is proposed to form a grand circular hall for sculpture, 200 feet in diameter. Considerable spaces surrounding the hall, and the main entrance, will be fitted up with refreshment rooms, surrounded by ornamental gardens with fountains, &c.

The vast area, destined to be filled with the products of all climes, will be covered with a remarkably simple iron roofing, of 48 feet span, running from end to end of the building, supported by hollow iron columns, resting on brick piers, and covered very probably with boarding and slate.

The portion of the roof covering the main avenue will be 90 feet. The lowest line of the main roof will be 34 feet high, and the clear height of the central gangway will be about 50 feet. The floor will, for by far the greater portion of the area, be formed of boarding laid on joists and sleeper walls. The external enclosures will in all cases be constructed of brick. The light will be principally derived from skylights.

The central hall will be a polygon of 16 sides, four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main walls will be of brick, and about 60 feet high. The covering of this splendid apartment will be of iron, and probably conical.

Baron Brunnow's Interpretation of the Existing Relations between Russia and England.

At the entertainment given by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Holderness House, on Wednesday evening, the health of the Emperor of Russia being proposed, Baron Brunnow said Lord Londonderry had only rendered him justice when he said that the Emperor had been constantly devoted to the preservation of a good understanding between the governments of England and Russia, believing, as he did, that this was essential for the preservation of the friendly alliances of Europe generally. This conviction was founded not only upon the mutual interest of both countries, but upon the recollection of former years, when both governments and both nations, on the field of battle as well as in the council of State, were united in one bond of union for the reestablishment of the peace of Europe.

The Protectionists have been holding a meeting at Liverpool which was attended by the bulk of the greatest political display that has been witnessed in England for some time.

In an article defining the details of the tables of the Board of Trade for the three last months, the *European Times* says: "Upon a general review of the present accounts we cannot but feel more and more assured of the satisfactory state of our commercial system. The springs of industry are now fully in motion throughout the country, and can only be checked by the occasional want of supply of the raw materials from abroad. By the re-arranging of the factory labor question, it is admitted that the value of labor has decreased, but by no means commensurate with the great decline in the cost of living which has taken place since 1846. Upon every view, therefore, of the above table statement, they may be pronounced highly satisfactory."

From a report recently presented to Parliament, it is ascertained that the largest importation of wheat from France this year into Great Britain, has been from France. The quantity from the United States, comparatively small.

IN IRELAND, the agitation for tenant rights of a fixation of tenure to the agricultural population, is fast gaining ground. Ministers of every creed, and politicians of every grade, are said to be united to forward the movement.

One hundred Hungarian refugees have landed at Southampton, and Count and Countess Dembinski, among them.

It was stated in the Liverpool papers that the Pacific encountered heavy head winds on her passage, and that she proved herself in every respect a very superior vessel. The passengers speak of her in the highest terms of praise, in which Capt. Nye and his assistants come in for a full share of commendation. She was to have sailed last Wednesday for New York.

Jenny Lind has entered into an engagement to give six concerts in Stockholm previous to her leaving Europe for the New World.

The *Morning Chronicle*, of Wednesday, mentions that the poet laureateship has been tendered to Mr. Rogers, but that the venerable author of the "Pleasures of Memory" declined the honor on account of his great age.

The University of Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D.C.D. on Lord Gough and Major Edwards.

FRANCE. The Electoral Law.

The Electoral Law was passed on the 31st May by 433 to 241. The President promulgated the bill as the law of France on Monday. The preparation of Government in anticipation of a revolt appear to have been superfluous, as the opposition seemed to be disposed to let the whole affair pass quietly, at least for the present. The Socialists, ironically congratulatory on a triumphantly ineffectual. On the other side the journals are urging the President to proceed with vigor in the work of coercion. Paris is filled with an unusual number of foreigners. The shopkeepers are said to be receiving a golden harvest.

A bill has been laid before the Assembly by the Finance Minister for increasing the President's salary from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 francs. All accounts agree in representing Louis Napoleon as suffering from pecuniary embarrassments.

INCREASE OF THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The bill for the increased allowance of the President of the Republic has attracted much attention. The 3,000,000 francs, demanded will be on account of *fruits de representation*, as the regular salary is fixed by the Constitution at 600,000 francs. The expenses of a person in the position of Louis Napoleon must be very great. His name is expected to appear at the head of every work of beneficence, and the applications to him for aid are most numerous and incessant. He must receive and do the honors of his house to the representatives of the great foreign states, and he must encourage the manufactures of the capital in which he resides. The 62d Article of the Constitution says: "He (the President of the Republic) is lodged at the expense of the Republic, and he receives an allowance (*traitement*) of 600,000 francs a year." To the word *traitement*, M. Dupin, in his commented edition of the Constitution, appends the following note—*Traitement*, under necessary and moderate means of subsistence, and an increase by means of supplementary credits for extraordinary expenses, and cost of receptions, &c. The contrary would be a nigardliness by no means characteristic of Frenchmen, either in the interests of commerce or of industry in objects of luxury. I remember to have said in the first days of the Revolution of 1830— "When Fabrice eat his vegetables in a wooden platter, it was because there were at that time no porcelain manufactures."

RECONCILIATION OF THE BOURBOINS.

M. Thiers is said to be laboring to effect a reconciliation between the Elder and Younger branches of the Bourbon family. Every member of the family of Louis Philippe, except the Duchess D'Orleans, is said to be desirous of a reconciliation. It is expected that M. Thiers possesses sufficient influence with the Duchess to overcome her scruples, and he is reported to be about to visit England for this purpose. The *Gazette D'France*, the great Legitimist journal, is openly bidding for popularity for Henry V. and promises that he will restore universal suffrage.

PROSECUTION OF EDITORS.

M. Garantié, the responsible editor of the *Republican Democrat* of the Moselle, has been tried before the Court of Assizes of Metz, for publishing a protest against the Electoral Reform Bill, in which it was declared that such members of the Legislative Assembly as did not oppose that measure should be considered as having given in their resignation. He was condemned to four months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine. Likewise has been tried before the same court, M. Blanc, responsible editor of the *Courrier de la Moselle*, for publishing a protest of a somewhat similar character. M. Blanc in his defense declared himself altogether opposed to Socialism, and admitted that the language used was too dangerous. He was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine.

M. Emile de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, and M. Plon, printer of the journal, have appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, to answer the charge of having distributed, without the name of the printer, and without previously making the deposit required by law, copies of the petition drawn up by the former against the bill on electoral reform. M. de Girardin, in his defense, claiming to do with credit, complained of, and M. Plon, manager of the *Presse*, took the responsibility of it on himself, but said that he was not aware that the formalities in question were required for an article printed in the journal as the petition had been. As for M. Plon, he represented that though the *Presse* is printed in his name, it is not printed at his office or with his types, and he said that he was not aware that such members of the Legislative Assembly as did not oppose that measure should be considered as having given in their resignation. He was condemned to four months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine. Likewise has been tried before the same court, M. Blanc, responsible editor of the *Courrier de la Moselle*, for publishing a protest of a somewhat similar character. M. Blanc in his defense declared himself altogether opposed to Socialism, and admitted that the language used was too dangerous. He was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine.

Now that the Electoral bill has been adopted by the Assembly its discovery that the election of the Provincial Mayors, and other municipal authorities, must take place upon the principle of universal suffrage, under a supplementary bill, which it is expected will shortly be done to cure this defect. The Cabinet has determined on the essential points of the repressive measures against the press. The chief of them were expected to be a reestablishment of the system of deposit or caution money, suspension of the license of printers and publishers, and a denial of conveyance by the post.

A native of the United States, named Henry Walter, who was accused some time ago of high treason, for participation in the insurrection of Baden, but released out of regard to his Government, was arrested a few days back at Strasburg, where he gained his living by giving lessons, and it was ordered that he should be conducted in the custody of the gendarmes to Havre, there to be embarked for the United States. The cause of this arrest is not stated.

ITALY. Rome.

The Pope has published an address and explanation of the startling events of his reign, and commended the efforts of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatised the conduct of the Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontese Government. The houses of English residents and others are being closely searched for Bibles not even excepting the British Consul's.

The British Consul has hitherto received no answer from the Papal Government with respect to the violation of his consular residence, and therefore prudently waits for instructions from Lord Palmerston before proceeding further. Signor Benelli has been examined, and honorably acquitted from every charge; his books and albums have been restored to him, minus four or five English prints and caricatures, which were supposed to allude to the Pope, Radetzki, and other magnates of the same school. Messrs. Sartori and Saulini have also had nothing brought against them, and evidence whatever. A search was made in Gennucci's room some days previous to his leaving the Castle of St. Angelo. He told the police officer that he knew very well what he came for. "You expected to find papers in my possession, and you were right; there are any," added he, pointing to a little heap of scraps on the floor. "I have prepared them for you." The officer, surprised and displeased, asked what he meant. "I mean," replied Gennucci, "that our police is better than yours, and that I was informed of your intended visit in time to destroy my papers."

The Pope has declined granting a second audience to Dr. Townsend, who had returned to Naples on purpose.

No changes have yet taken place in the ministry, although Monsignor Ruffini is spoken of for the Interior, and Monsignor Fentini for the Finances; the latter, although an honorable man, would not be well adapted for such a post unless he were relieved of the State purse by giving up the *piaffe*, or salary of four thousand dollars a year, which most of the Roman Cardinals are paid by the Roman Government, and to provide a fund for the same out of the Church Property, but the plan was coldly received by the other members of the Sacred College.

be very safely predicted that, under such circumstances, and with such a programme, the existence of these two organs of Social Democracy is not only to any great danger, but is rather to be accepted the leadership of the Mountain in the Assembly. He is a poor substitute for Ledra-Rollin.

M. Lamartine is about to proceed to his estate in Embray.

It is stated that Mazzini, with ten other Italian refugees, passed through Paris a few days ago, on their way to London. Their departure from Switzerland has been occasioned, it is thought, by the reaction that would appear to have set in even in some of the most democratic cantons.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister at War, in order to avoid the necessity of applying for supplementary credits, has ordered that the soldiers entitled to their discharge during the present year shall be placed in the reserve, and that leave of absence, moreover, shall be granted to the married men of the class of 1844, who are the chief support of their families.

The Mayor of Blois, department of the Yonne, has been sentenced to 100 l. fine by the Police Court of Joigny for having circulated Socialist writings.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the military votes for the election of the Bas Rhin are for M. Millier, 26, for M. Emile Girardin, 31. It is announced that the President of the Republic will review the troops of the garrison in the Champ de Mars on Friday, the 7th.

It is supposed that the government will make a cabinet change of the new bill for increasing the President's salary.

The election of the Lower Rhine will take place on the 7th of June, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Conservative party to procure its postponement, in order to supersede the old electoral lists by the new.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in publishing the arrangements concluded for the exhibition of the Great Industrial Exhibition in England, expresses the hope that France will respond worthily to the appeal of her neighbors, and make a judicious selection from the 180 millions of products which her Agriculture and Commerce deliver yearly to England. The articles indicated fall chiefly under the heads of luxury and taste.

The President of the Republic gave a grand dinner on Monday to the Minister of War, General Changarnier, and the Colonels of the Army of Paris. M. Leon Talva, Commandant of the National Guard of Terville, in the Department of the Seine Inférieure, has been suspended from the exercise of his functions by a decree of the President of the Republic.

A letter from Toulon of the 31st ult. states that the Commission appointed by the Legislative Assembly to inquire into the naval administration of that town having concluded the labors, M. Daurand, President, has left for Paris.

A letter from Droux states that all the crops of every description in that neighborhood have been destroyed by a hail storm. The hail-stones were as large as pigeon's eggs.

The *Dix Décembre* asserts that the Government hold in their hands the details of a conspiracy of the most horrible nature, the explosion of which is only prevented by the watchfulness of M. Carlier and General Changarnier, and the fears of the conspirators at the preparations made for their suppression.

The *Presse* contains a long address from M. E. de Girardin to the electors of Bas Rhin. He will accept the mission proposed to him of representing that department, provided the electors do not select a better man, in which case he will bow to their decision.

If M. de Girardin be sentenced to imprisonment in consequence of the flaw which the Government have discovered, and for which he is now under prosecution, previous to his being returned for the Bas Rhin, his election will be invalidated by the National Assembly.

The *Moniteur* has published the new electoral law, with the signature of the President of the Republic, giving the official promulgation which for laws of urgency must be placed within three days. Louis Napoleon is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the result of the discussion on the bill, using these words: "*Il est passé mon projet de loi.*"

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